

NEW ORIENTAL ANTHRIBIDAE.

By DR. K. JORDAN.

1. *Mecotropis spilosa* spec. nov.

♂. Eye sinuate, frons sulcate. Structurally the same as *marmoreus* (1894) Jord., but conspicuously different in colour. Black and clayish grey above, the two colours strongly contrasting, forming sharply marked confluent spots, the black colour prevalent; head and rostrum with a broad mesial vitta, divided behind by a black elongate mesial spot. Pronotum, inside the space encircled by the carina, with twelve spots, three mesial ones merged together to a forked spot, the lateral ones irregularly angulate, the mesial one situated in front of the carina elongate-triangular. Underside bluish grey and black, the colours as sharply contrasting as above; abdominal segments 1 to 4 spotted with black and grey, the grey spots merged together at the apices of the segments and the black ones at the bases.

Hab. Palawan, January 1898 (W. Doherty).

One ♂.

The insect reminds one of *coelestis* (1898) Jord., and *pantherinus* (1857) Thoms., but differs from both in the structure of the rostrum and the shape of the eye.

2. *Mecotropis crassicollis* spec. nov.

♂. Black; body covered with a dense ochraceous clay tomentum, chequered with black (or brown) and grey; tips of antennal segments 3 to 8, bases of tarsal ones and underside of tibiae white.

Rostrum half as long again as apically broad, deeply sulcate in middle, the sulcus being prolonged to occiput; two grooves before eye and a third one starting from lower edge of eye; the carina bordering the upper groove continued to apex of rostrum. Eye entire. Prothorax wider than in all the other species, obviously rounded-dilated; notum with broad mesial depression from near apical edge to base, the depression divided by a mesial elevation, which reaches neither apex nor carina; the carina strongly rounded laterally. Elytra short, depressed along the suture; the interspaces of the stripes of punctures slightly convex. Transverse groove in front of forecoxae deep, widest in middle. Intercostal process of mesosternum rounded, about as broad as long. Anal sternite bidentate.

Length, 16 mm.*; elytra, 10½ mm.; breadth, 6 mm.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra, one ♂ (*type*); another ♂ from Pontianak, Borneo. In the structure of the rostrum it agrees best with *coelestis* (1898) Jord.

3. *Sintor dicyrtus* spec. nov.

♀. Black, entirely clothed with a slaty pubescence; club of antenna and on each elytrum a large basal tubercle and three small postmedian spots (one dorsal and two sublateral, these last minute) black, a subapical patch on each elytrum and two series of lateral dots on the abdomen brown, but very indistinct. Rostrum rugosely punctured, less than twice as long as broad, dorsally with a prominent mesial carina which terminates on occiput and does not quite reach the apical

* Head and rostrum is in all cases excluded.

margin, and with an indication of a raised line laterally; ventrally with three carinae, which converge behind. Prothorax shorter than in *bicallosus*, densely punctured; carina evenly and slightly concave above. Elytra similar to those of *bicallosus*, but shorter, less depressed behind and less narrowing apically, the basal tubercle larger and the humeral prominence more acute, the punctured stripes less deep.

Length, 10 mm.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

Two ♀♀.

4. *Sintor orthus* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *quadrilineatus*, smaller, antenna and femora rufous, tibiae and tarsi rufescent, rostrum shorter and broader, with the mesial depression less sharply marked and the carinae indistinct, the prothorax shorter and less depressed behind, elytra less conical, more convex, the two dorsal vittae of the elytra entirely separate from one another, beginning at the side of the scutellum; anal segment simple.

Length, 6 mm.

Hab. Malacca (Ribbe).

One ♀.

5. *Sintor quadrimaculatus javanus* subsp. nov.

Differs from *quadr. quadrimaculatus* in the elytra bearing, instead of the postmedian dorsal spot, a larger black lateral patch, which reaches up to stripe 3 or 4 and is widest at lateral margin.

Hab. Malang, Java (*type*), and Mt. Tengger, 4000 ft. (Frubstorfer).

One pair.

6. *Sintor infernus* spec. nov.

♀♂. Similar to *quadrilineatus* (1839) Fahrs.; dorsal carina of pronotum less evenly concave, being slightly angulate in middle; vitta situated in third interspace of elytrum reaching suture close to scutellum, not at basal fifth as in *quadrilineatus*, lateral line extended right to the tip of the elytrum, no double dot at apex; anal segment simple; underside of body more densely pubescent white.

Hab. Nias (*type*), and Borneo.

One pair.

7. *Sintor biplaga* spec. nov.

♀. Black; a lateral vitta on head and pronotum, a thin mesial line on the latter, the unpaired interspaces of the elytra, the tibiae (except black tips), and the greater part of the underside of the body buff-pink; interspaces 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 of the elytra more greyish, shoulder-angle, an oblique band running from base laterad, ending behind shoulder at stripe 6 or 7, a large, transverse, rounded spot, extending from stripe 2 to lateral edge, black, like head, prothorax, club of antenna and tarsi.

Rostrum broad, not obviously dilated at apex, longitudinally impressed, mesial line cariniform from middle to near apex. Antennal segments 1 to 5 brown, 6 to 8 rufous, 8 little longer than broad. Eye small, long. Prothorax broader

than long, carina rather widely separate from basal edge. Elytra strongly convex, short, not cuneiform. Sterna and abdomen coarsely punctured. First segment of foretarsus not larger than second and third together.

Length, 6 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

One ♀.

8. *Sintor fasciatus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Black, densely pubescent clayish grey, club of antenna and a broad postmedian band across the elytra brown-black; the edges of the band irregular, Rostrum short, half as long again as broad, stout, not impressed, mesially obtusely carinate, beneath without mesial carina. Prothorax little longer than broad, convex, somewhat rounded at sides, punctured, carina nearly straight above, abruptly terminating laterally behind middle, close to subbasal carina above. Elytra short, strongly convex, cylindrical, punctate-striate. Prosternum coarsely punctured. First protarsal segment little longer than the second and third together.

Length, 6½ mm.

Hab. Taipeh, Formosa.

Four specimens.

9. *Apatenia clavicornis* spec. nov.

♀. Black; antenna (except club) rufous; a subbasal grey pubescent ring of tibiae and the tarsi rufescent; femora, meso-metasternum and abdomen spotted with brown-black; rostrum and head black-brown, a mesial line on frons and occiput, interrupted by a black dot, and a spot behind eye clayish grey; pronotum variegated with black and clayish grey nearly as in *toliana* (1898) Jord.; the alternate interspaces of elytra tessellated with black and clayish grey; pygidium clayish grey, with brown mesial vitta.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, densely rugate-punctate like head, somewhat depressed at base, without distinct carina above, bicarinate below. Antenna short, club broad, peculiar, segment 9 semicircular, 10 still shorter and broader than 9, somewhat sinuate distally, 11 subcircular, rounded-truncate. Prothorax punctate; angle of carina completely rounded, the lateral carina very faintly sinuate in dorsal aspect, the thorax widest close behind end of lateral carina. Elytra little broader than prothorax, nearly cylindrical, slightly depressed at suture, subbasal callosity rather prominent.

Length, 7 mm.

Hab. Toli-Toli, North Celebes, 11. xii. 1895 (Fruhstorfer).

One ♀.

In *toliana* the prothorax is widest before the base at the curvature of the carina.

10. *Apatenia milnei* spec. nov.

♀. A large species. Blackish brown, legs rufous, except a postmedian ring and the base of the femora, which are black; pubescence of underside buffish grey, long pile of legs and pubescence of upperside more yellow; pronotum and alternate interstices of elytra chequered with brown, a lateral median patch and a lateral posthumeral dot black; abdomen marked on each side with two rows of black-brown spots.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, densely pubescent, with trace of a short mesial carina, mesially impressed beneath. Antennal segments with a few apical bristles, segment 8 half the length of 3, 9 = 10 = 11 = twice 8 and about twice as long as broad, 9 and 10 pear-shaped, 11 ovate. Prothorax obviously punctured like head, carina nearly straight above, strongly rounded at sides, not forming an angle, side of thorax simply rounded before base in dorsal aspect. Elytra broader than prothorax, planate from suture to fourth stripe, interstices 3 and 4 raised into a prominent rounded tubercle before declivous apex; middle of base convex, but not tuberculate. Pygidium a little longer than broad. Intercostal process of mesosternum rounded.

Length, 11 mm.

Hab. Milne Bay, Brit. New Guinea.

One ♀, received from Messrs. Staudinger and Bang-Haas.

11. *Apatenia phaeura* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *A. pallidiceps* (1895) Jord. from British New Guinea. Eyes rather closer together. Sides of prothorax less extended grey. Elytra without tubercles in apical half; basal convexity less prominent, and declivous apex and pygidium uniformly clayish grey. Antenna and legs rufescent.

Length, 6 mm.

Hab. Kapaur, Dutch New Guinea (W. Doherty).

A. phaeura, *pallidiceps*, *insignis*, and the following *pustulata* are perhaps all geographical forms of one species.

12. *Apatenia pustulata* spec. nov.

♀. Also close to *A. pallidiceps*. Antenna and legs rufous, the latter annulated with black-brown. Carina of rostrum practically absent, being vestigial only in apical half. Occiput coarsely ringate-punctate. Pronotum different in pattern; antescutellar buff spot continued to near middle, bordered with black, a transverse oblique spot at each side of middle line and several lateral spots also black, more or less obviously edged with grey. Elytra nearly as in *insignis* (1895) Jord., marked with a large apical sutural black spot and with fewer black dots in sutural interspace; the two dorsal antepical tubercles as in *insignis*, different in position from *pallidiceps*; the inner one situated in third interspace, as high as the median tubercle which stands in the same interspace; the outer tubercle smaller, situated in the fifth interspace, more frontal in position than the inner one. Abdomen with three rows of partly confluent black-brown spots on each side.

Antennal segments 6 to 8 very short.

Hab. Dammer I., Banda Sea, xii. 98 (H. Kühn).

One ♀.

13. *Apatenia olivacea* spec. nov.

♂. Black, uniformly covered with a greyish olive pubescence, a subapical spot on tibiae black; antenna rufescent; no long pile on legs and underside. Rostrum more than twice as broad as long, with a trace of a mesial carina at base. Antennal segments 9 and 10 pear-shaped, truncate at apex, 9 longer than 3 and than 7+8. Prothorax punctured like head, slightly uneven on disc, little wider at angle of carina than in middle, angle of carina 90°, not rounded, lateral carina nearly

straight in dorsal as well as lateral view, dorsal carina also straight; sides of pronotum with traces of black dots. Elytra also with vestigial dots, besides three black tufted tubercles on each elytrum, situated in the third interspace, the first behind base, the second in middle, the third before the nearly vertical apex.

Length, 4 to 5 mm.

Hab. Woodlark I., 3. iv. 1897 (A. S. Meek).

One ♂.

14. *Apatenia tenuis* spec. nov.

♂. Similar in appearance to small specimens of *A. viduata* (1859) Pasc., but much narrower. Rostrum more than twice as broad as long, without carina. Frons anteriorly narrower than in *viduata*, and eye more prominent. Eleventh segment of antenna elliptical, pointed. Prothorax longer than in *viduata*, more uneven above, deeper depressed in middle of disc, with four discal globosities; lateral angle of carina less than 90°, with the tip rounded, projecting laterad in dorsal view, the thorax in front of this angle less sinuate than in *viduata*; dorsal carina convex, mesially distinctly angulate; apex of prothorax comparatively broader than in *viduata*; basal mesial spot grey. Elytra variegated with black, the spots not distinct in certain lights, no large black postmedian discal patch; stripes deep; subbasal callosity prominent; a small median tubercle in third interspace and several raised dots before declivous apex black. Underside pubescent grey, the pubescence denser laterally on mesosternum and proximally on metasternal episternum; sides of breast and abdomen spotted with brown.

Length, 5½ mm.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

One ♂.

In *viduata* the rostrum is longer than broad and mesially carinate.

15. *Apatenia gracilis* spec. nov.

♂. Black-brown; antenna, base of femora, a subbasal ring of tibiae, apex of femora and of tibiae, and all tarsi more or less pale rufous, clothed with a luteous grey pubescence. Rostrum more than twice as long as broad, with a short slight basal carina. Frons narrow, being only one-fourth the width of the rostrum, pubescent grey like rostrum, the grey area trisinnate behind, the occiput being brown, except a short anterior mesial line and a curved spot at eye. Eighth antennal segment not quite twice as long as broad, segment 11 as long as 9, broadest in middle; first and second segments paler than the others. Prothorax one-third broader than long, laterally shallowly sinuate before the angle of the carina, coarsely punctate, slightly depressed on disc before middle, a mesial vitta from base to middle and a lateral discal median dot luteous, anterior half of disc and sides luteous grey, with brown spaces, a subapical brown arch (convex in front) interrupted by an apical mesial luteous grey line; dorsal carina straight, lateral carina extended beyond middle, angle a little more than 90°. Scutellum grey. Elytra very little wider than prothorax, very slightly depressed at suture, gradually narrowing from base to near apex, the latter evenly rounded; alternate interspaces luteous grey, tessellated with black, apical half of third interspace with three black prominent subtuberculiform dots. Pygidium longer than broad, with two luteous grey vittae separated from one another by a thin brown mesial line. Underside

grey, spotted with brown laterally. Abdomen flattened mesially; anal segment sinuate.

Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Fergusson, Entrecasteaux Is. (A. S. Meek).

One ♂.

16. *Habrissus indicus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Differs from *H. tibialis* in the following particulars: rostrum longer, much more deeply concave laterally before the eye; end-segment of antenna luteous; pronotum blackish-brown, with grey markings; brown postmedian band of elytra narrower than in *H. tibialis*; pygidium longer; anal sternite of ♂ less impressed; metasternal patch of combs of ♂ larger; tooth at end of mid-tibia of ♂ shorter; first tarsal segment entirely luteous, pubescent grey, fourth segment entirely brown-black.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

Two ♂♂, two ♀♀.

The metasternal ♂-mark consists in this species and *tibialis* of transverse rows of flat spines which lie close upon the metasternum, each row resembling a comb. While in *tibialis* there is a small patch of combs on each half of the sternite, *indicus* possesses one large undivided mesial patch of combs.

17. *Habrissus rugiceps* spec. nov.

♀. Blackish brown, pubescence of upperside dark olive-brown; alternate interspaces of elytra tessellated black and grey; underside pubescent grey; tibiae black with whitish ring; third and fourth tarsal segments rufous.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, rugate, without carina. Occiput longitudinally rugate, with mesial carina, which is suddenly abbreviated anteriorly between the eyes. These widely separate, the frons being half as broad as the rostrum. Prothorax rugate-punctate, carina gradually curved laterally, but not becoming longitudinal. Elytra almost gradually declivous from base to apex, subbasal convexity prominent.

Length, 6 mm.

Hab. Perak.

One ♀.

18. *Acorynus rhodius* spec. nov.

♀. Closely resembling in colour *Litocerus picturatus*, but differing as follows: the three carinae of rostrum heavier, the lateral ones obliquely continued to apical angles of rostrum. Antenna much shorter, segment 10 less than half as long again as broad, but half the length of 9. Prothorax broader than in *L. picturatus*, dorsal carina angulate in middle, slightly biconvex, lateral carina longer, discal vitta broad, not interrupted. Elytra also broader than in *L. picturatus*, somewhat differently marked: a subbasal ovate spot, a spot occupying humeral angle, a lateral ring behind shoulder, an elongate submedian spot on interstice 4, occupying only half of 3 and of 5, two dots in front of this spot, a sutural spot behind middle, a transverse anteapical band extending from margin to margin, narrow, convex on each elytrum, produced backwards at suture, not forwards, a sublateral median

spot and a tiny external apical dot black-brown. Pygidium truncate like the anal sternite, brown in middle.

Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Pontianak, Borneo.

One ♀.

19. *Acorynus tolianus* spec. nov.

♂. Rostrum, head and prothorax brown-black, apex of pronotum and elytra, and underside rufescent. Antenna brown, rufous towards base. Legs entirely pale rufous. Underside, rostrum and head, scutellum, pygidium, and markings of pronotum and elytra pubescent yellow. Pronotum with three straight vittae, the lateral ones broad, incompletely separated from the pubescence of the underside. A broad basal marginal band to elytra, dilated below shoulder and near suture, joined to a subbasal spot which stands between stripes 1 and 4; behind this spot a small dot and larger rounded spot; at basal third of suture a transverse spot, not interrupted at suture, between interspaces 3 of the two elytra, produced backwards on third stripe, joining a square median spot which expands between second and sixth interspace; an elongate sutural spot before declivous apex, isolated; a sutural and a lateral apical spot, joined together; two nearly square lateral spots, one before, the other behind middle, the second produced along margin to near apical spot. Pygidium slightly brown in middle.

Rostrum with three abbreviated sharp dorsal carinae, the lateral ones slightly converging at end. Eyes longer than broad, close together in front, but not touching each other. Segment 10 of antenna half as long again as broad, 9 shorter than 3 and only one-third longer than 8. Prothorax broad, rounded-angulate before base, no coarse puncturation, antemedian sulcus present, but not sharply impressed, dorsal carina feebly biconvex. Elytra convex, depressed at suture, basal callosity feeble, sides somewhat rounded. Prosternum impunctate. Metasternum with brown lateral spot on sternite. Abdomen and tibiae unmarked.

Length, 8 mm.

Hab. Toli-Toli, N. Celebes, xi. xii. 1895 (Fruhstorfer).

One ♂.

20. *Acorynus ligatus* spec. nov.

♂. Blackish-brown, somewhat rufescent; pubescence of underside grey, not very dense. Upperside marked with clay-colour: rostrum, cheek and a dorsal stripe along eye; three straight vittae on pronotum, the lateral ones broad; a sutural vitta on elytra, occupying basal third, then dividing into two broader stripes, one on each elytrum, these stripes running obliquely backwards and laterad to outer apical angle of elytrum, the sutural vitta connected at basal edge with an irregular humeral vitta which extends to middle of elytrum, a few dots between the two vitta, and one on second stripe at apical fifth; suture edged with clay from near oblique band to near apex. Antenna and legs rufescent. Pygidium clay, with brown mesial vitta.

Rostrum short; carinae feebly marked, abbreviated. Segments 9 to 11 of antenna nearly as long as the others together, 8 conical, shorter than 10, this one-third of 9, the latter nearly equalling 5 to 8 together. Eyes well separated, a little longer than broad. Prothorax conical, with almost straight sides, not distinctly punctured; dorsal carina straight; pubescence as dense as on elytra,

concealing the structure more or less. Punctures of prosternum fine. Tibiae unarmed.

Length, 8 mm.

Hab. Samar, Philippines, 6. vii. 1896 (J. Whitehead).

One ♂.

Near *obliquus* (1897) Jord. from Sumatra; club of antenna much longer, eyes much wider separate, and pattern of elytra different.

21. *Acorynus leptis* spec. nov.

♂. Similar to *melanopus*, but a little longer and narrower; markings clayish. The three dorsal carinae of rostrum interrupted beyond middle and then continued to apex, the lateral ones slightly diverging. Eye more prominent than in *melanopus*, a little longer than broad, submarginate above, with the adjacent anterior portion of the occiput depressed. Base of antenna rufescent. Prothorax similar in shape to that of *sporadis*; puncturation less obvious; dorsal carina evenly but very slightly concave; three mesial spots and a discal dot as in *melanopus*, a broad lateral vitta which is separated from the pubescence of the underside by a posteriorly furcate subapical brown spot. Scutellum clayish grey. Elytra dispersedly striped with short clayish lines nearly all situated in the punctured stripes; three rather larger spots on each elytrum: one lateral just behind shoulder, the second discal, median, oblique, from interstice 3 to 5, and the third lateral postmedian. Pygidium clayish-grey, with brown mesial vitta. Underside clayish grey; apex and a median patch on femora black; tibiae black, with broad antemedian rufous ring which is clayish grey pubescent; first segment of tarsi also rufous, with large apical grey patch; midtibia of ♂ with slightly curved apical tooth; prosternum nearly smooth.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

Two ♂♂.

22. *Acorynus sporadis* spec. nov.

♂♀, Black, greater portion of antenna and of tibiae and tarsi rufous. Upperside with a black-brown tomentum, and spotted with luteous grey. Rostrum and cheek luteous grey; occiput with or without small lateral spot. Three interrupted vittae on pronotum and three basal spots as continuation of these vittae, besides a lateral spot at lateral carina, or the lateral vittae not interrupted and broader than the mesial one. Scutellum black-brown. Elytra without spots upon suture, all the spots very small, 13 to 16 on each elytrum, the basi-limbal one the largest; a dot behind middle on fourth interspace rather larger than those nearest to it. Underside grey or clayish; abdomen with a series of oblique brown lateral lines, which are not always distinct.

Rostrum with three prominent dorsal carinae, the middle one prolonged to apex. Eyes nearly contiguous in ♂, prominent in both sexes. Occiput coarsely punctate like pronotum, with fine mesial carina anteriorly. Antennal segment 10 one-third the length of segment 9. Prothorax conical, with straight sides; no antemedian transverse sulcus; dorsal carina very slightly concave, lateral angle very strongly rounded. Prosternum coarsely punctured, abdomen densely but rather finely punctured. Anal sternite of ♀ subsinuate, with small mesial apical tubercle. Midtibia of ♂ with apical tooth.

Length, 8 to 9 mm.

Hab. Sumatra and Borneo.

Two subspecies :

a. A. sporadis sporadis.

♂ ♀. Lateral vitta of pronotum interrupted ; the lateral plates of the meso- and metasternum more or less obviously edged with brown-black, and the brown-black oblique streaks of the abdomen distinct.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

One ♂ four ♀ ♀.

b. A. sporadis luteus subsp. nov.

♀. Dots of upperside and pubescence of underside deeper clay-colour ; lateral vitta of pronotum not interrupted ; dots of elytra rather more numerous than in the preceding ; brown markings of underside indistinct.

Hab. Borneo : Pontianak (*type*), and Kuching (October).

Five ♀ ♀.

23. *Acorynus melanopus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In appearance like *sporadis* but smaller, deeper black, with the antenna slightly rufescent, and the pubescence of the underside and the dots of the upperside grey. Carinae of rostrum as prominent as in *sporadis*, but the mesial ones less distinct in apical half and the lateral ones converging distally and again slightly curving laterad at end. Eye almost circular. Prothorax shorter than in *sporadis*, more rounded laterally in middle, with an antemedian discal dot ; lateral markings as in *sporadis sporadis*. Dots of elytra more numerous. Legs black ; femora pubescent grey, apex and a middle patch black ; tibiae with narrow grey antemedian ring ; first tarsal segment with large grey apical patch ; tooth at end of midtibia (♂) straight ; anal sternite of ♀ rounded, without tubercle.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

Four ♂♂, one ♀.

24. *Acorynus cordiger* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to *apicalis* ; apical fourth of elytra and pygidium densely pubescent buff, this patch somewhat heart-shaped. Larger than *apicalis* ; rostrum somewhat longer, the apical portion of the mesial carina more distinct and longer. Segment 10 of antenna over half the length of segment 9, while it is only one-third the length of 9 in *apicalis*. Dorsal carina of prothorax more straight and the lateral carina longer. Rostrum and head densely pubescent buff, except a brown spot on occiput. Pronotum and basal half of elytra greyish brown, area in front of buff anal patch broadly brown ; about ten indistinct spots on pronotum and six in basal half of each elytrum also brown ; a few minute dots in and behind middle of elytrum buff ; elytra deeper depressed at suture than in *apicalis*. Underside olivaceous, without the buff spots of *apicalis* ; first segment of tarsi all greyish buff ; segments 2 to 4 brown-black.

Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Java.

One ♀.

25. *Acorynus lewisi* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Rufous brown, antenna (except brown club) and legs (except tarsal segments 2 to 4, which are brown) pale rufous. Rostrum, cheek and underside of

body densely pubescent yellow-buff; markings of upperside the same colour: occipital border to eyes; three straight vittae on pronotum: scutellum; on each elytrum a line from base to beyond middle, beginning at scutellum and ending in second interstice, a kind of band composed of single short lines situated between shoulder and middle of subsutural line, a line running from lateral margin before middle obliquely to second interstice, continued in this interstice backwards to near apex of wing and joining here a lateral line which extends forward as far as apex of second abdominal segment, being curved upwards at frontal end, the whole line resembling the figure 6; basal and lateral humeral edge of wing also yellow-buff.

Rostrum with three dorsal carinae, which are heavy in basal half, the lateral ones vanishing in apical half of rostrum, the mesial one obsolescent from middle to apex. Eye slightly longer than broad. Frons in ♂ anteriorly about the width of the first antennal segment, in ♀ half as broad again. Prothorax conical, broader than long, minutely punctured above, practically smooth, with a transverse antemedian sulcus; dorsal carina slightly biconvex, being concave in middle, lateral angle completely rounded. Elytra short, gradually narrowed from shoulder, suture rather strongly depressed. Anal sternite rounded.

Length, 10 mm.

Hab. Kuching, N. Borneo, xi. 1900.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, received from the Sarawak Museum. Named in honour of Mr. J. E. A. Lewis, who has collected most of the Anthribidae contained in the Sarawak Museum.

26. *Litocerus anna* spec. nov.

♀. Similar to small specimens of *pariei* (1891) Lesne; rostrum without dorsal carina, coarsely punctured. Eyes separate. Pronotum finely granulose, with dispersed large punctures laterally; no distinct transverse antemedian sulcus; a mesial vitta narrowed in front and again before carina clayish, a small discal dot and traces of lateral spots grey; elytra less coarsely punctate in the stripes than they are in *pariei*, an indistinct basal patch behind scutellum and a more distinct and larger one behind middle buffish grey, common to both elytra, behind the second patch there is a dot situated in the third interspace.

Hab. Kina Balu, N. Borneo.

Two ♀♀.

27. *Litocerus cryptus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *L. sellatus* (1859) Pasc., but differs in the following characters: transverse sulcus of pronotum much less impressed, the lateral angle of the pronotal carina less rounded, the lateral dots minute, while the mesial spot before the scutellum and the one before the carina are conspicuous; subbasal patch of elytra grey like the thoracical dots, not clayish as in *sellatus*, wider behind and extended frontad at the suture, reaching scutellum, the transverse portion interrupted or constricted; tibiae with grey antemedian ring; first segment of abdomen of ♂ armed with a tubercle.

Hab. Perak.

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

28. *Litocerus khasianus* spec. nov.

♂♀. Black, pubescence of underside clayish olive, upperside spotted with clayish buff; side of rostrum, cheek, frons, upper edge of eye, a mesial line on

pronotum, narrowed at sulcus, two minute discal dots one behind the other, three lateral spots, namely one elongate, apical, the second behind it, also elongate, but shorter, the third broader, situated at lateral carina, three basal spots, the mesial one large, the lateral one minute; spots of elytra small, dispersed, the median one situated between stripes 2 and 5 or 6 the largest, subquadrangular, four double spots at suture: one square behind scutellum, the second before middle, the third minute, behind middle, the fourth before apex; on a level with these sutural spots are four limbal ones, and on the interspaces stand several discal dots; a basal adhumeral spot is forked; a triangular lateral spot on pygidium; and an antemedian ring on tibiae, all clayish buff; tarsi not ringed with buff.

The three dorsal carinae of rostrum abbreviated in middle. Frons very narrow in both sexes. Eye elongate, oblique. Pronotum with transverse sulcus, strongly punctured laterally; angle of carina rounded, lateral carina straight, oblique. Elytra coarsely punctate-striate. First segment of tarsi long. Abdomen of ♂ with tubercle on first segment. Antennal segments 5, 6 and 7 of ♂ compressed, resembling segment 8, but being narrower.

Length, 7 to 8½ mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

A series.

29. *Litocerus leucopsilus* spec. nov.

♀. Black, pubescence of underside greyish white. Rostrum, cheek and a thin mesial line on occiput and the following markings on pronotum and elytra white. Pronotum: three spots behind carina; three mesial ones, the first linear, the other two mere dots; two discal ones before middle and behind each another, which stands at the carina, two linear lateral ones, almost joined together; dorsally of the hinder end of the anterior lateral line a dot; a minute dot also in front of the first discal spot. Each elytrum with about thirty dots which are nearly evenly distributed, the median lateral ones more or less linear, two postmedian dots in stripes 2 and 3 confluent. Tibiae with two white rings; apical half of first tarsal segment also white.

Rostrum with three abbreviated carinae. Eyes subcircular, not close together, very little oblique. Pronotum densely punctured, except in middle; with transverse antemedian sulcus; angle of carina completely rounded. Pygidium short, almost semicircular.

Length, 7 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills.

One ♀.

Similar to *khasianus*, easily differentiated by the numerous white dots of the upperside, the two white rings of the tibiae, the white apical half of the first tarsal segment, the completely rounded lateral angle of the pronotal carinae and the short pygidium.

30. *Litocerus kuehni* spec. nov.

♂. Brown-black, slightly rufescent here and there; underside of body spotted with grey laterally. Head, a broad mesial vitta on pronotum, constricted in middle, followed by a separate basal spot, a large basal area on elytra, extending from shoulder to shoulder, occupying at suture the basal fourth, a conspicuous postmedian spot between punctured stripes 1 and 6, a number of minute spots before apex and most of the punctures of stripes 7 to 9, the pygidium, except middle, a subbasal and

a subapical spot on the femora, a ring before middle of tibiae, and the base of tarsal segments 1 and 2 luteous, covered with a clayish buff pubescence.

The three dorsal carinae of rostrum stopping in middle. Frons parallel. Eye nearly circular. Pronotum minutely, but visibly punctured, with a very few inconspicuous clayish dots, besides the mesial vitta; on each side of the vitta there is a transverse arched sulcus, convex in front, the two sulci separate; lateral angle of carina rounded. Stripes of elytra deep. Abdomen (δ) mesially depressed, without tubercle.

Length, 8 mm.

Hab. Dammer I., Banda Sea, December 1898 (H. Kühn).

One δ .

Similar to *inermis* (1895) Jord., from North Luzon, but easily distinguished by the interrupted transverse pronotal sulcus, of which the two halves are arched, by the absence of large confluent lateral markings from the pronotum, the depressed middle of the abdomen, etc.

31. *Hucus striatus* spec. nov.

δ ♀. Brown, femora and tibiae more or less rufous, antennal segments 1 to 8 of ♀ also rufescent. Rostrum vertical, somewhat bent backwards, finely granulate-punctate, with two slightly marked carinae on each side between eye and dilated apical part. Eye circular, feebly truncate beneath, encircled with a luteous pubescence, which forms a spot on frons and extends a little along the mesial line of the rostrum; cheek grey. Antenna of δ more than twice the length of the body, black, segment 9 grey, except apex; segment 1 prolonged, clubbed, a little shorter than 3, this not quite so long as 4, 4 = 5 = 6 = 7, 8 = 3, 9 about half the length of 4 and four times as long as 10, this twice as long as broad, 11 shorter than 9, about twice as long as 10; antenna of ♀ reaching basal third of elytra, segment 1 about one-fourth shorter than 3, this a very little longer than 4, 5 = 6 = 7 < 4 and > 8. Prothorax very short, conical, finely granulate-punctate above, with three straight dorsal luteous grey lines, the lateral ones parallel with the sides, a further line at each side not separated from the grey pubescence of the under surface; carina forming a lateral angle of 90°, the tip of the angle rounded off. Elytra convex, more strongly so than in *lateralis* (1895) Jord., finely striated, the alternate interstices with thin luteous grey line, the three discal lines of each elytrum very distinct; the lines connected basally by a nebulous grey pubescence and in middle by a transverse grey band which reaches laterally to the fourth line; suture grey at base; interstices dark brown in front of and behind the transverse band. Pygidium luteous grey. Underside all grey. Second and third tarsal segments black beneath.

Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 mm.

Hab. Tabora, Sambawa, April—May 1896 (W. Doherty), *type*, δ ; Sapit, Lombok, April 1896 (Fruhstorfer), ♀.

One pair.

32. *Hucus persimilis* spec. nov.

δ ♀. Similar to the preceding, but the carinae of the rostrum more prominent, the mesial line of the pronotum thinner, and the lateral ones broader and less sharply marked. All the dorsal interstices of the elytra with short luteous grey lines behind the base and before the apex, the postbasal streaks forming a distinct

transverse band, none of the lines complete from base to apex, except that situated in third interspace, the posterior transverse band, broader than in *striatus*, and farther backwards in position, continued laterad by some short streaks.

Hab. Queensland.

One ♂, four ♀♀.

33. *Mecocerina guttata* spec. nov.

♂. Brown-black, densely covered with a grey pubescence. Two broad dorsal vittae on prothorax, and a small lateral antemedian dot; eight spots on each elytrum, a dorsal row of four larger ones, the first postbasal, and a limbal row of four smaller ones, the first humeral; tip of tibiae and of first tarsal segment and the whole second to fourth tarsal segments brown-black.

Rostrum somewhat *Cedus*-like, mesially grooved, apically flattened, the two dorsal carinae (one on each side) somewhat converging in middle, then strongly diverging, obsolescent towards apex. Frons as in *xenoceroides*. Antenna nearly three times the length of the body, thin, second segment short, tenth longer, more than twice the length of eleventh, its extreme base and the apical half of ninth white. Prothorax short, transversely sulcate before middle, carina slightly convex dorsally, semicircularly curved frontad laterally. Elytra similar in shape to those of *xenoceroides*. Process of mesosternum and the abdomen as in *xenoceroides*; prosternum rather obviously convex in middle.

Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Toli-Toli, North Celebes, II. xii. 1896 (Fruhstorfer).

One ♂.

34. *Mecocerina amabilis salomonis* spec. nov.

♂♀. In structure the same as *M. amab. amabilis* (1859) Pascoe. Prothorax with broad lateral black-brown vitta which is abbreviated behind, besides the two dorsal vittae. Elytra marked with black-brown as follows: a large subbasal dorsal spot connected with an elongate lateral humeral patch by means of a small subbasal spot; a transverse median band, nearly interrupted in third interstice, laterally not reaching margin of wing, the sutural spot further backwards than the discal portion of the band, a large subapical rounded area on each elytrum, including two or three elongate spots of the ground-colour, and either touching suture or separate from it.

Hab. Solomon Is.: Florida, January 1901 (Meek and Eichhoru), *type*, and Tulagi (Woodford).

Three ♂♂, one ♀.

In the ♀ the antenna (club excepted) is rufous.

35. *Mucronianus* (?) *khasianus* spec. nov.

♀. Differs from *Mucronianus rufipes* in the structure of the rostrum and the pygidium. Black; segments 6 to 8 of antenna grey; rostrum, cheek, upper edge of eye and a mesial occipital triangular vitta greyish clay. A mesial vitta on pronotum, with which is connected at carina a small pointed oblique spot, a discal dot, and a broad lateral vitta indistinctly centred with brown, clay-colour; basal half of elytra clay, including many black spots, which are more or less confluent;

then follows a transverse black band; and finally a clay area occupying apical fourth of elytra. Pygidium uniformly clay-colour. Underside slightly paler pubescent than markings of upper; a spot on metasternal episternum, apex of tibia and of first tarsal segment, and tarsal segments 2 to 4 brown-black.

Rostrum coarsely punctured; with indication of mesial carina; a heavy dorso-lateral carina from eye to middle, then curving laterad and becoming obsolete; laterally of this carina the rostrum is grooved. Antennal groove large, rounded. Eye subtruncate beneath, a little more convex than in *rufipes*. Frons canaliculate, slightly wider than in *rufipes*. Antennal segments much broader than in that species, club elongate-ovate. Prothorax rather longer than in *rufipes*, conspicuously punctured. Pygidium rounded, not mucronate.

Length, 8 to 9 mm.

Hab. Khasia Hills, Assam.

Two ♀♀.

36. *Xenocerus basilanus* spec. nov.

♂. Black, slightly olivaceous above; bases of antennal segments 4 and 5, underside of body, and legs grey, sides of sterna clayish buff; a lateral vitta over head and pronotum, a broad oblique band behind shoulder from base to outer margin of elytrum, a short vitta on suture, beginning at basal fourth and dividing in middle on each elytrum into an obliquely transverse band, and a short sutural apical streak clayish buff; pygidium paler buff, black in middle. In structure similar to *rufus* (1894) Jord., prothorax broader, elytra more depressed at suture.

Hab. Basilan, Philippines, February—March 1898 (W. Doherty).

One ♂.

37. *Xenocerus rufus vidua* subsp. nov.

♀. Differs from *X. rufus rufus* (Borneo) in the antenna being for the greater part grey (club excepted), in the elytra being marked by a transverse line before the apex, and in the skeleton of the legs not being rufescent.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra.

One ♀.

38. *Xenocerus dohertyi mortiensis* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Differs from *doh. dohertyi* (Batjan) in the two discal streaks of the elytrum being each reduced to a short linear spot situated halfway between base and transverse band, and in the apical line being replaced by a triangular spot.

Hab. Morty (Wallace).

A series.

39. *Xenocerus kuehni* spec. nov.

♂. Allied to *X. cinctus* (1894) Jord., narrower; thorax longer; vittae much broader; lateral vitta of thorax and elytra of a beautiful red except here and there at the edges; the transverse band of the elytra united to the lateral vitta.

Hab. Kendani, S.E. Celebes (H. Kühn).

One ♂.

40. *Xenocerus henricus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Allied to *X. puncticollis* (1894) Jord., but the dorsal carina of the pronotum laterally much more sinuate and the pattern of the elytra very different; a transverse postmedian band expanded between the fourth stripes, sharply truncate laterally, produced into a short tooth behind on the suture and into a long pointed sutural projection in front, this projection not extending farther frontad than the basal third of the suture; each elytrum with a vitta from base to near middle, the vitta widened near its basal end, not curving towards scutellum at the basal margin of the elytrum. As in *puncticollis*, there is no lateral vitta on the elytrum.

Hab. Kalidupa, Toekan Bessi Is. (H. Kühn).

A long series.

41. *Xenocerus aluensis atratus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Black above, not clayish; lines as in *al. aluensis*, but discal one of elytrum interrupted, the broader and shorter adhumeral portion being separate from the discal portion.

Hab. Florida I., Solomon Is., January 1901 (Messrs. Meek & Eichhorn).

Two ♂♂, one ♀.

42. *Xenocerus aluensis rubianus* subsp. nov.

♀. Colour of upperside olivaceous clay as in *al. aluensis*; sutural vitta much broader than in the *Alu* form, especially behind, more extended backwards, not so deeply divided; transverse band short; basal discal line connected in its middle by a bar with the sutural vitta, as in *X. conjunctus* (1895) Jord.; sublateral line absent.

Hab. Kulambangra, Rubiana, Solomon Is., March 1901 (Messrs. Meek & Eichhorn).

One ♀.

43. *Xenocerus speracerus sudestensis* subsp. nov.

♂. Differs from the Woodlark form in the following points: sutural vitta much broader, extending beyond the first stripe of punctures, incised 3 mm. from scutellum, suture slightly edged with grey between vitta and apex, no lateral line on eighth row of punctures, no transverse apical line, but a limbal mark before middle; a broad, irregular ring encircling humeral angle and joined to the basidiscal line, which itself is connected with the sutural vitta in the type-specimen.

Hab. Sudest I., Lonsiade Archipelago, April 1898 (A. S. Meek).

Two ♂♂.

44. *Xenocerus birmanicus* spec. nov.

♀. Close to *X. saperdoides* from Java, the two being perhaps subspecies of one species. Markings of upperside more yellow. Antennal segments 1 to 6 quite black. Discal basal vitta of elytra not connected with sutural one at basal margin, posteriorly not obliquely prolonged to the lateral margin and not connected with the transverse band, a short isolated line (or a trace of a line) before middle on stripe 9; sutural vitta not reaching apex. Tips of tibiae, of first and fourth tarsal segments, and nearly the whole second segments black.

Hab. Burma.

Three ♀♀.

45. *Xenocerus lateralis annulifer* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Fourth segment of antenna of ♀ twice the length of the fifth, both strongly compressed, eighth and upperside of seventh white; antenna of ♂ black. Mesial vitta of pronotum broad, lateral one vestigial. A white ring on each elytrum from suture to shoulder, open in front, a transverse band behind middle, oblique on each elytrum, produced forward upon suture, reaching short basal sutural vitta or not; no lateral vitta or only a vestige of it. Pygidium with two minute white basal dots. Underside and legs black.

Hab. Kapala Madang, Buru (H. Kihū).

Two pairs.

The half-ring at the base of each elytrum distinguishes this subspecies abundantly from the Amboina form *X. lat. lateralis* (1894) Jord., of which we have now two ♂♂ and one ♀.

46. *Xenocerus spilotus* spec. nov.

♂. Antenna as in *variabilis* (1860) Pasc. Prothorax slenderer than in that species, with three narrow white vittae, which are prolonged over the occiput; spots of elytra grey, nearly all isolated: one at base above shoulder, an indistinct one below shoulder, a larger one occupying basal fourth of suture, its basal half nearly confined to the sutural interspace, its distal half expanded to the third line of punctures, another sutural spot behind middle, also narrow in front and wide behind, but almost completely separated at the suture; a halfmoon-shaped spot at lateral margin at basal fourth, a subquadrangular one on disc before middle, a smaller spot in the same interspace close to hinder edge of second sutural spot, a triangular spot just before the second discal one, but more lateral, and a small spot before apex between lines 6 and 7. Pubescence of pygidium and underside grey; pygidium with narrow black mesial vitta.

Hab. Malang, Java.

One ♂.

47. *Xenocerus russatus* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar to medium-sized and small specimens of *X. everetti* (1894) Jord.; slenderer, the dark parts of the tomentum of the upperside more russet; the lateral carina of the prothorax distinctly curved upwards in middle of thorax: segments 2 to 5 of antenna of ♂ with a dense fringe of short fine ciliae beneath.

Hab. Borneo: Kuching, iv. 1902 (*type*), Kina Balu, Baram R., and Dutch Borneo.

A series.

The small ovate groove present in the ♂ of *everetti* at the apex of the second antennal segment is found also in *russatus* ♂.

48. *Xenocerus mamillatus* spec. nov.

♀. Rufescent; tomentum of upperside brown, of underside buff. Three vittae on head and pronotum, and the following markings on the elytra buff: a broad sutural vitta extending to apex, but restricted to the sutural interspace in apical fourth, the sutural edge itself remaining of the ground-colour from near scutellum to near declivous apex; from this vitta branches off a broad and short streak which ends at the tip of a rather prominent anteapical tubercle, and close to the vitta at

basal fifth stands a triangular spot, a mesial line from base to middle, situated on line 4, curving near base to line 5, a sublateral line from shoulder to apex, composed of four parts, the second partition a little nearer the edge than the first and third, and the apical partition widened to a spot, a line at the lateral edge from base to apex. Pygidium buff, except a triangular mesial vitta. A lateral spot on metasternum and a continuous lateral series of spots on abdominal segments 1 to 4 brown. Legs rufous, not spotted. Antennal segments 1 to 8 buff, fringe of underside of segments 2 to 6 black, segments 9 to 11 rufescent.

Structure of antenna as in *superdoides*. Rostrum sulcate in middle, the sulcus bordered at each side by a high carina. Pronotum not punctured. Elytra flattened above, with a horizontal tubercle before declivous apical portion.

Hab. Pontianak, Borneo.

One ♀.

Differs from all the species of *Xenocerus* in the presence of a tubercle on the elytrum before the apex.

49. *Basitropis armata* spec. nov.

♂. Brown-black, tibiae and tarsi rufous; pronotum and elytra densely marmorated with clay colour, some patches of the ground-colour bare of luteous pubescence—namely, one laterally near apex of pronotum, another before middle of elytrum at side-margin, a third behind middle near suture, and a fourth before apex; underside clay-colour, a patch on upperside of hindfemur, base of tibiae, and a small subapical spot on mid- and hindtibiae brown. Antenna brown-black, except the last two segments and the lower angle of the ninth.

Rostrum as long as broad, with prominent mesial carina, which vanishes on frons; upper edge of antennal groove strongly curved upwards; puncturation of head feeble. Antenna gradually widening from segment 5, segment 8 nearly three times as broad as long. Prothorax about as long as broad, dispersedly punctured; sides shallowly sinuate before base. Elytrum coarsely punctate-striate in basal half, more finely in apical half. Metasternum mesially impressed, with a tubercle at each side of the impression. Abdominal segments 1 to 3 impressed mesially, anal segment truncate-rounded. Anterior tibia dilated at apex into a large triangular tooth and a second smaller one, separated from one another by a longitudinal groove. Midtibia similarly armed, but the teeth much smaller.

Length, 14 mm.

Hab. Malang, Java.

One ♂.

This is the only species known to me in which the metasternum and the midtibia (♂) are provided with an armature.

50. *Basitropis platypus* spec. nov.

♀. Brown-black, very densely dotted and marmorated with a dark luteous pubescence; no large brown patches; abdomen with small brown side-spots. Rostrum longer than basally broad, widest before middle, transversely depressed at base, mesially carinate in apical two-fifths, longitudinally punctate-rugate like frons. (Antenna broken, segments 1 to 6 only preserved.) Prothorax widest at base, a little broader than long; puncturation feeble. Elytrum much shorter than in *armatus*; punctured stripes distinct. Prosternum smooth anteriorly in middle.

Anal sternite truncate-sinuate. Second and third segments of all tarsi broader than in the other species of *Basitropis*, being dilated somewhat as in *Rawasia*.

Length, 12 mm.

Hab. Penang.

One ♀.

Easily recognised by the rostrum and tarsi.

51. *Basitropis hamata* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In colour similar to *lutosus* (1895) Jord., the luteous pubescence rather more restricted. Shorter than *lutosus*, agreeing in proportions better with *nitidicentis*. Rostrum densely punctured, with a distinct mesial carina. Antenna of ♂ dilated from segment 7, segment 8 half as wide again as long; club of ♀ consisting only of three segments, segment 8 being only a little broader than 7. Prothorax widest behind middle, feebly sinuate before base, puncturation rather dense and coarse. Elytrum punctate-striate, lateral stripes distinct. Prosternum punctured all over, abdominal segments 1-3 impressed in ♂, anal sternite convex in ♂, the apical margin rounded in both sexes. Foretibia dilated at apex into a single large tooth in ♂, slightly dilated in ♀.

Length, 8 to 11 mm.

Hab. Calcutta,

Three ♂♂, two ♀♀.

52. *Basitropis affinis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. In shape and colour similar to *lutosus*, the luteous pubescence denser and the brown median space on the elytrum larger. Rostrum as in *lutosus*, mesially grooved in basal half. Antenna of ♂ dilated from segment 7, segment 8 twice as broad as long, segments 9 to 11 broader and shorter than in *lutosus*, in which the club consists of only three segments; antenna of ♀ with a club of three segments, but segment 8 also dilated, being decidedly broader than in *lutosus*, as are segments 9 and 10. Prothorax and elytrum similar in structure to those of *lutosus*, but shorter; puncturation much feebler than in *hamata*, being obsolescent laterally on the elytrum. Prosternum smooth anteriorly in middle. Abdomen mesially impressed in ♂, last segment sinuate, the sinus also distinct in ♀. Tibiae of ♂ not long-hairy as they are in *lutosus*; anterior tibia curved, slightly but distinctly dilated at apex on inner side, the dilatation much feebler than in *hamata*.

Length, 8 to 12 mm.

Hab. Andaman Is., a series; also from Sumatra and Celebes.

The ♂ is easily distinguished from *lutosus* by the tibiae and antenna; but the ♀♀ of the two species come so close that it requires careful comparison to find the differences in the antenna. We have *lutosus* from Luzon and Sambawa.

53. *Basitropis ingratus* (1859) Pascoe.

♂ ♀. Short and stout. Brown-black, sparsely spotted with a luteous grey pubescence, which forms a subbasal and a subapical band on the elytra, both bands being much broken and the proximal one generally separated into dots; tibiae grey, with a large brown patch at the base. Rostrum and head densely and very coarsely punctured; the former very short, with a mesial groove at the base. Antenna short, rufescent, segment 8 wider than 7 in both sexes, especially in ♂,

but much narrower than 9. Prothorax broader than long, widest in or before middle; puncturation finer and less dense than that of head. Elytra very strongly punctate-striate from base to apex. Legs peculiar in both sexes, the fore- and hindtibiae being dilated at end on the upperside into a triangular projection; first segment of tarsi very short.

Length, 6 to 7 mm.

Hab. Queensland, from various places; West Australia.

54. *Basitropis maculata* spec. nov.

♀. Black-brown; a superciliary stripe on head, prolonged to apex of rostrum, a thin mesial spot on occiput, a widely interrupted mesial vitta and several dots on pronotum, a spot behind shoulder of elytrum, a short basal dash in third interspace, a transverse spot behind middle, a discal spot before apex and a sutural spot before middle, besides a number of minute dots, on underside a lateral spot on prosternum, another at apex of metasternum, a lateral spot on segments 1 to 4 of abdomen, and apex of fifth segment luteous grey. Legs also luteous grey, upperside of femora, and a large ring between middle and apex of tibiae brown. Club of antenna luteous grey.

Rostrum and head coarsely punctured; the former not quite twice as broad as long, with a very thin interrupted mesial carina. Club of antenna consisting of three segments, but segment 8 also somewhat dilated (♀). Prothorax very coarsely and densely punctured, broadest at base, as long as broad, slightly sinuate before base. Punctate stripes of elytrum distinct. Prosternum with large punctures all over, except at meral suture, which extends from coxal cavity upwards.

Length, 9 mm.

Hab. Pengalengan, West Java, 4000 ft. (Frahstorfer, 1893).

One ♀.

Resembles *pardalis* (1895) Jord., of which I know only a ♂, but is very different in pattern.

55. *Basitropis humeralis* spec. nov.

♀. Brown-black; antenna, tibiae and tarsi rufescent. Upperside with the following luteous grey markings: a stripe along eye, a short mesial line on occiput, another at apex of pronotum, three lateral dots on pronotum, namely one apical and two median, an irregular subbasal patch near shoulder of elytrum, three small marginal dots from basal fourth to middle, a narrow band of confluent dots before apical declivity, some confluent dots before apex, and a few tiny dots dispersed over the elytrum. On the underside, the pubescence of the middle of the sterna is lutescent; abdominal segments 1 to 3 with a grey lateral spot; episternum of metasternum also partly grey. Pubescence of legs luteous grey, thinnest on basal two-thirds of femora.

Rostrum twice as broad as long, densely and coarsely punctured like head, with mesial groove at base. Antennal club consisting of three segments. Prothorax half as broad again as long, very densely punctured. Stripes of elytrum not strongly impressed, except the sutural one, the punctures small.

Length, 9 mm.

Hab. Tulagi, Solomon Is. (Woodford).

Three ♀♀.

56. *Basitropis diluta* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Brown-black ; legs and antenna rufous, middle of femora black. Upper- and underside densely pubescent grey, the pubescence of the pronotum and of a median area on the elytrum clay-colour, brown ground-colour almost completely concealed, an ill-defined spot in middle of elytrum, situated within the clay area, and shoulder-angle brown. Rostrum less than twice as broad as long, being obviously longer than in *B. peregrinus* (1859) Pascoe; sides parallel; a narrow mesial groove at base. Antenna of ♂ gradually widened from segment 7, segments 7 and 8 distinctly asymmetrical, especially 8; club of ♀ with three segments. Prothorax a little longer than broad, sides nearly parallel from base to middle, puncturation rather fine and dispersed. Stripes of elytrum feebly impressed, except the sutural one. Punctures of prosternum sparser anteriorly in middle than towards the coxae. Foretibiae without distinct apical tooth. Abdomen of ♂ not impressed, anal segment rounded.

Length, 9 mm.

Hab. Mailu, July 1895, and Moroka, October 1895, British New Guinea (Anthony).

One ♂, two ♀ ♀.

57. *Basitropis rotundata* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. Similar in colour to *B. affinis*. Short, upperside strongly convex. Rostrum short; prothorax rather strongly rounded at the sides, especially in ♂; tibiae simple. Antenna of ♂ gradually dilated from segment 7.

Length, 6 to 8 mm.

Hab. Palembang, Sumatra, *type*; North Borneo, Palawan.

Nine specimens.

Easily distinguished from *nitidicutis* by the unicolorous tibiae.

NOTE. *Basitropis nitidicutis* (1855) Jekel = *mucidus* (1859) Pascoe = *dispar* (1891) Sharpe = *brevis* (1897) Jord.
